

## **REMARKS**

### **Claims Status**

Claims 1-23 were originally filed in this application. Of those, claims 1, 13, 14, and 23 are independent claims. Claims 1-23 remain pending and are presented for reconsideration.

### **Telephonic Interview**

Applicants attorney thanks the Examiner for the courtesy of a telephonic interview on June 8, 2006, in which the pending claims, the rejections, and the arguments presented below were discussed. In discussing claim 1, for example, Applicants respectfully submitted that Withrow is not directed towards “completing the form request for information,” where “the form request[s] information about the user.” Rather, Withrow is directed generally to allowing a user to add non-fuel items to a fuel transaction at a pay-at-the-pump gas dispenser. Winthrow does not teach or suggest such a “form request for information.”

### **Claim Rejections**

In the Office action, claims 1-2, 4-8, 10-15, 17-19, and 21-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,116,505 to Withrow (“Withrow”). Claims 3, 9, 16, and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Withrow in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,178,426 to Klein et al. (“Klein”). Applicants respectfully maintain that the claims as amended are patentable over the cited references.

### **Withrow**

Withrow is directed generally to allowing a user to add non-fuel items to a fuel transaction at a pay-at-the-pump gas dispenser. Withrow intends to “encourage[] pay-at-the-pump customers to purchase non-fuel goods and services in the convenience store or restaurant” while “eliminating the need to reauthorize a card or account during a non-fuel

purchase.” Col. 1, lines 44-51. “After the initial pre-authorization, the dispenser may provide the customer with a code or other indicia linking a subsequent transaction within a convenience store or restaurant to the authorized fueling transaction.” Col. 1, line 67 – Col. 2, line 4. This code is then used to “effect the purchase of a customer’s products and links the purchase amount to the previously authorized card or account.” Col. 2, lines 7-10.

Withrow does not teach or suggest, however, “identifying a form presented to a user in a computer application program” as recited in claim 1. Winthrow is linking non-fuel transactions to fuel transactions, not “completing a form request for information with the matching elements of user information.” Neither does Winthrow teach or suggest “obtaining previously stored user information based on the identifier.”

#### Klein

Klein is generally directed to capturing data via a hardware device from a user “into a form specified in accordance with a markup language such as Hypertext Markup Language.” Col. 2, lines 50-52. The data captured from a hardware device is used to complete the form. “The user selects a data type such as text, handwriting, voice, image, and video data type to be captured.” Col. 2, lines 52-54.

Klein does not teach or suggest, however, “generating a unique identifier based on the card information,” or “obtaining previously stored user information based on the identifier.”

#### Claim 1

Claim 1 recites “identifying a form presented to a user in a computer application program, the form requesting information about the user.” The claim further recites “receiving a magnetic stripe card comprising card information” and “generating a unique identifier based on the card information.” The claim recites “associating the unique identifier with a user,” and “obtaining previously stored user information based on the unique identifier.” The claim further recites “Matching elements of the user information

with elements of information about the user requested in the form,” and “completing the form request for information with the matching elements of user information.”

Neither Withrow nor Klein teach or suggest using a unique identifier to obtain previously stored user information, nor do they teach or suggest using previously stored user information to complete a form. Withrow uses a code, which code is not based on card information, to link a non-fuel transaction with a fuel transaction, not to obtain previously stored user information. Klein uses information captured from a hardware device to complete form data. Klein does not generate a unique identifier based on card information, nor does Klein obtain previously stored user information based on the identifier.

The Office Action states that the form is disclosed in Withrow at col. 1, line 64 to col. 2, line 20, and col. 6, lines 5-53, and col. 7, lines 20-65. At col. 1, line 64, however, Withrow states: “The initial customer account information or necessary identification may be provided using the customer’s card via the dispenser’s card reader or via the customer’s transponder in an RFID environment.” Thus Withrow is not talking about form information, but rather information contained in a card. Col. 6 describes features of a fuel dispenser, and col. 7, line 20 “shows a basic schematic overview of the dispenser electronics.”

As such, Winthrow and Klein, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest all of the elements of claim 1. Claim 1 is therefore patentable over these references.

### Claim 13

Claim 13 recites, in part, “receiving a magnetic stripe card comprising a unique identifier.” The claim recites “associating the unique identifier with a user,” and “obtaining previously stored user information based on the unique identifier.” The claim further recites “matching elements of the user information with elements of information about the user requested in the form,” and “completing the form request for information with the matching elements of user information.”

As mentioned with reference to claim 1, the Office Action has not shown where these features might be found in Withrow.

As discussed above, neither Withrow nor Klein teach or suggest using a unique identifier to obtain previously stored user information, nor do they teach or suggest using previously stored user information to complete a form. As such, Winthrow and Klein, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest all of the elements of claim 13. Claim 13 is therefore patentable over the cited references.

#### Claim 14

Claim 14 recites “identifying a form presented to a user in a computer application program, the form requesting information about the user.” The claim further recites “receiving an RFID tag comprising a unique identifier.” The claim recites “associating the unique identifier with a user,” and “obtaining previously stored user information based on the unique identifier.” The claim further recites “matching elements of the user information with elements of information about the user requested in the form,” and “completing the form request for information with the matching elements of user information.”

As mentioned with reference to claim 1, the Office Action has not shown where these features might be found in Withrow.

As discussed above, neither Withrow nor Klein teach or suggest using a unique identifier to obtain previously stored user information, nor do they teach or suggest using previously stored user information to complete a form. As such, neither Winthrow and Klein, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest all of the elements of claim 14. Claim 14 is therefore patentable over these references.

#### Claim 23

Claim 23 recites, in part, “a dispatch module for associating the unique identifier with a user,” and “obtaining previously stored user information based on the unique

identifier.” The claim further recites “matching elements of the user information with elements of information about the user requested in the form,” and “completing the form request for information with the matching elements of user information.”

As mentioned with reference to claim 1, the Office Action has not shown where these features might be found in Withrow.

As discussed above, neither Withrow nor Klein teach or suggest using a unique identifier to obtain previously stored user information, nor do they teach or suggest using previously stored user information to complete a form. As such, neither Winthrow and Klein, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest all of the elements of claim 23. Claim 23 is therefore patentable over these references.

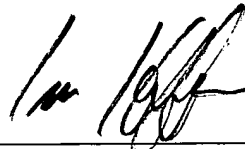
#### Claims 2-12, 15-22

Dependent claims 2-12 and 15-22 are patentable because they depend from patentable base claims. These claims may also include additional elements that distinguish them from the cited art.

**CONCLUSION**

The Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider the application and claims in light of this Response, and respectfully submit that the claims are in condition for allowance. If, in the Examiner's opinion, a telephonic interview would expedite the favorable prosecution of the present application, the Applicants' attorney would welcome the opportunity to discuss any outstanding issues, and to work with the Examiner toward placing the application in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,



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